

**What is claimed is:**

1. A method for preserving an ink-jet ink, comprising a step of:

keeping the ink-jet ink in a sealed container having a ratio of water of 1.50 to 5.00 weight% measured with Karl-Fischer method in an inside portion of the sealed container, wherein the ink-jet ink comprises a cationic polymerizable monomer and an initiator, and the ink-jet ink is curable by irradiation with an active energy ray.

2. The method for preserving an ink-jet ink of claim 1, wherein the cationic polymerizable monomer is an oxetane compound.

3. The method for preserving an ink-jet ink of claim 1, wherein the cationic polymerizable monomer is a compound comprising an oxirane group in the molecule.

4. The method for preserving an ink-jet ink of claim 2, wherein the cationic polymerizable monomer is a compound comprising an oxirane group in the molecule.

5. A method for forming an image, comprising the steps of:  
jetting a droplet of an ink-jet ink of claim 1 from an ink-jet head onto a recording material; and  
irradiating the recording medium jetted the ink-jet ink with an active energy ray,  
wherein the irradiating step is carried out between 0.001 and 2.0 seconds after the jetted droplet of the ink-jet ink reaches on the recording material.
6. A method for forming an image, comprising the steps of:  
jetting a droplet of an ink-jet ink of claim 2 from an ink-jet head onto a recording material; and  
irradiating the recording medium jetted the ink-jet ink with an active energy ray,  
wherein the irradiating step is carried out between 0.001 and 2.0 seconds after the jetted droplet of the ink-jet ink reaches on the recording material.
7. A method for forming an image, comprising the steps of:  
jetting a droplet of an ink-jet ink of claim 3 from an ink-jet head onto a recording material; and

irradiating the recording medium jetted the ink-jet ink with an active energy ray,

wherein the irradiating step is carried out between 0.001 and 2.0 seconds after the jetted droplet of the ink-jet ink reaches on the recording material.

8. A method for forming an image of claim 4,

wherein a total thickness of the ink on the recording material after the irradiating step is 2 to 20  $\mu\text{m}$ .

9. A method for forming an image of claim 4,

wherein an amount of the droplet of the ink-jet ink-jetted from an ink-jet head is 2 to 15 pl.

10. A method for forming an image of claim 4,

wherein in the jetting step, a temperature of the ink-jet ink and the ink-jet head are controlled within 35 to 100  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

11. A method for forming an image of claim 4,

wherein the jetted ink droplet on the recording material is heated after the irradiating step.

12. A method for forming an image of claim 4,  
wherein the recording material is a non-absorbable  
recording material.
13. A method for forming an image of claim 9, wherein the  
non-absorbable recording material has a surface energy of 3.5  
to  $6.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ Nm}^{-1}$ .